VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1835.

idea seems to prevail there, that our po-

litical disputes are confined between the

sing those speaking the English language;

against the tyrranny of the

high standing and experience in the province

differed in opinion with them, and no agent

was sent at that period. In the mean time,

the assembly, with the view of enlisting the

sympathies of political leaders in the British

Parliament, represented the province as

being ground down with oppression and

misgoverned as Ireland had been; and the

whole population speaking the English lan-

guage, were characterised as a small faction

of bigotted Orangemen and violent Tories.

There is too much reason to believe that

these misrepresentations had the desired

effect; and the agents sent to Britain arrived

too late, as his Majesty's government had

adopted another course with the view of

obtaining the necessary information. What

audacious effrontery in any man, or body

of men, to characterise the opponents of

French domination, as being a band of

Orangemen ;-Orangeism is not known in

Canada. There is not on the face of the

earth a spot so free from religious rancour

or disputes as this province. Here we

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JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 7th December, 1835.

Mr. Larue and Mr. Bouthillier were added to the committee on roads, &c.

Mr. Kimber presented a petition of Abenaquis Indians and others, complaining of being excluded from their hunting grounds, by persons in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company and others in charge of the King's Posts; referred to committee on

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to his Excellency, for a copy of the correspondence between th ernor-in-Chief and the colonial minister, relative to the removal of the present lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, in favor of the Hon. Matthew Bell.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, his Excellency's message of the 13th ult., with the documents accompanying the same, relative to the new lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the committee on the Jesuits' Estates.

Mr. Bedard presented the first report of the standing committee of Grievances, committed for Friday next.

The committee report in favour of relief being extended to the inhabitants of the Chemin des Caps, who complained of not having received any money under the acts passed in 1834 for the relief of the

Mr. Bedard reported on the petition of Pierre Duplain, and on the bill to acquire Grosse-Isle; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Fluot reported on Pierre Gingras' bridge bill, and on the petition of John Bonner; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill for the more speedy relief of insolvent debtors, in certain cases, and for a limited time; second reading Wednesday next.

Rail-road bill; committed for Saturday

The bill for the relief of divers Societies of protestant christians therein mentioned, was passed.

The bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road act; the bill to make further provisions for maintaining the county Court House and Gaols, and the charitable Institutions bill, were ordered to be engross-

Amendments were made in committee to the Parish and Township Offices bill; to be reported Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were postponed till Wednesday next.

MONTREAL CONSTITUTIONAL ASSGCIATION.

In moving the first resolution, Mr. Ferrie said, I have been very unexpectedly called upon to move the first resolution, for the adoption of the report owing to the gentleman who had agreed to do so, having declined, because a part of the report contained sentiments to which he could not subscribe. But I feel proud in having the honor to move its adoption, which I do with all my heart. And bofore going farther, I must be allowed to return my sincere thanks, individually, to the gentlemen who drew it up. They have performed their task most faithfully and eloquently, and the principles of the document now submitted, confer infinite honor both on their heads and hearts. For my part, it embraces every thing, that either I or any Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged according to the formula wish for Gentlemen were I to consult wish for. Gentlemen, were I to consult my own credit, or your comfort, on this very cold day, I ought simply to read the resolution and retire, leaving the field open to the gentlemen who are to follow me, and who are so much better able to entertain you with a good speech. But being excited at the present aspect of our political affairs, and truly indignant at the very gross misapplication of the public money of the province by our new Governor and the House of Assembly, in which we are not represented, I cannot withdraw without tendering my most solemn protest

against their most illegal conduct. The Clique, our enemies, call us Aristocrats, Tories, &c.; but if the sentiments inculcated in the document which we have just heard read, be Toryism, then, gentlemen, I have been from my earliest days, or at least for forty years past, a high-flown Tory, without ever having known it until now. For thirty years did I advocate the same principles of rational liberty as the report contains, and that too at a time when it was both unpopular and dangerous to do so; and is it not then the height of absurdity to imagine that I should, at this time of day, when liberal views receive the greatest favor, espouse any other. Those who know any thing of my past history. must

know full well that I have been a Reformer

all my life. I can have no great liking to

the enemies of rational liberty, for I was for

long persecuted at home in Glasgow, by

the harpies acting under a very base admin-

istration, called a Tory one, and headed by

the notoriously infamous Lords Sidmouth,

Castlereagh, &c. To such length did they

carry their hatred of me, owing to my hav-

ing long advocated the cause of reform,

that, without attending to the regular pro-

cess required by the law of the land, they

seized my person, took possession of my

dwelling-house, office, &c. expecting to find my political correspondence, which I

had with many of the first characters in the

law was openly and violently denied me.

None can call either you or me Tories, if we subscribe to the declaration just Gentlemen, some people tell me that Lord Gosford is an Irishman, but by -I dont believe it. I have often been in Ireland, and am well acquainted with the Irish character. I always found them an open, warmhearted, generous and brave people, and inclined to side with and support the weaker party; but his Lordship's conduct towards the Irish and British part of the population of this province, has, from the moment he came among us, been in direct opposition to all those worthy traits of a true Irishman's character, that nothing | but the most positive proof will convince me of his being so. At all events, he must belong to some degenerate race among

With my thanks for the patience with which you have heard me, I beg to move the adoption of the Committee's Re-

Mr. Grant said, he had not intended to have addressed the meeting; nor was he prepared to do so-yet he could not avoid responding to the call that had been made upon him. The gentleman who had just Mr. Vanfelson reported on the Kennebec addressed them, had adverted to him in his eloquent speech, for he was the person who had been requested to move the first resolution, and which he had consented to of convents, as in the neighbouring states. In Canada every man may worship his do, in expectation, however of having an opportunity of perusing the document before the meeting assembled. A copy had been promised the day preceding, but which could not be obtained; and that together in true christian spirit and charimorning he had made several fruitless at- ty. If any proof were required to satisfy tempts to procure it. In consequence he persons at a distance, and who may not wrote a note, early in the day, apprising have visited Canada, of the truth of these the worthy chairman that he must decline assertions, it will be found in the univermoving the adoption of an instrument, with sal burst of indignation which flew from the contents of which he was unacquainted. every protestant press, at the diabolical The gentleman who had preceded him had calumnies recently propagated against our said, that he had condemned the report pious and virtuous Roman Catholic clergy, and battle for the enjoyment of the invalwhich had been read—this he denied—the by fiendish and fanatical impostors in the uable rights and privileges of freemen and gentleman must have misunderstood him; United States. But we are Tories. I of British subjects. In these their views tion of that class to which I more immedi-

the report in question had been prepared || really do not know what our enemies || they tender the hand of brotherly regard mean by the term? Its meaning is unknown with much ability, and though he approved on this continent. I must presume that of it in the main, he could not subscribe to they mean to reproach Britons and Irishall the doctrines set forth in it, nor consistmen with their attachment to their native ently move its adoption. So much, thereland....the land of their forefathers, her confore, for the charge brought against him by stitution, laws and institutions. If, then, the last speaker. As much time had been the love of country is the characteristic of occupied in communicating to them the a Tory, the whole population who speak proceedings of the association, he should the English language in Lower Canada are not feel himself justified in taking up more Tories; they alone who glory in the vicof their time than was necessary to make a tory of Trafalgar and the triumph of Waterfew general observations. He had had the loo; they whose hearts glow with pride honor of addressing them on that spot on at those proud and lofty recollections, those a former occasion, he alluded to the great sublime associations, which hallow the isles, Tattersall's meeting held there on the 5th April, 1834; a meeting which he, in which gave birth to the liberators of the world. But if to patriotic feelings is sucommon with others, was instrumental in peradded a desire to preserve that frame of convening. He told them upon that ocgovernment and those institutions in their casion, that it was not an amelioration purity; if a desire to purge them of all of the Council the Patriots were seekcorruption to lop off any excrescences which ing for, not a redress of grievances, but may have grown upon them with the lapse a revolution; a desire to upset the govof time-if a determination to remove and ernment, and usurp all its power into their brush away all impediments to public imown unhallowed hands. The rendering provements and general happiness, are the the Council elective would be followed by attributes of Reformers-then are we Rerendering the office of governor also elecformers, in spirit, and in the true sense of tive, which would at once dissolve the the term. While we want not, we seek bond of connexion between this colony not, any exclusive rights or privilges, we and the mother country. Anarchy and do not wish to see such conferred upon confusion would be introduced among another class of subjects in this province.... us, and they would govern with despotic all we demand are equal rights, privileges and protection to all classes of subjects in tyranny. When he told them that such were the designs of our Canadian Patthe province, and an impartial administration riots, he little dreamt that they should of the government. In what manner these ever have attained their object; but, unforobjects are to be attained, he was not tunately already is our House of Assembly prepared to say; but they were about to armed with all the powers of government, nominate another Executive Committee, and you are here assembled to devise means and no doubt that body would proceed with to protect yourselves from tyranny and caution, and, upon mature deliberation, oppression. It is true the organization of would adopt the most prudent measures to the Council has not been altered; but the secure them in the enjoyment of all the concurrence of that body to the appropriarights of British subjects, and to perpetution of monies has been dispensed withate the connection of the colony with the the House of Assembly have become mother country.

Mr. Boston said, as the resolution inmasters of the province, and been permitted to assume not only the sole legislative but trustd to me now to offer to this meeting, also executive powers. This is to be asrequires of me but little observation, and cribed to a want of knowledge on the other side of the Atlantic, of the true state of the parties within the colony; notwithstanding all that has been said, all that has been

will be succeeded by others of a highly interesting nature, affording occasion for addressing you at length on the several matters to which they refer, I should treswritten and published on the subject, the pass upon your time were I to wander from the immediate subject of the resolution, I shall therefore be very brief in my executive government and the House of remarks. The general committee in the Assembly representing the people, compriprogress of their proceedings, considered it requisite to appoint a special committee, and amounting to between 150,000 and for the purpose of altering and amending 200,000; and that the clamour against the the rules and regulations which were framed predominancy of the assembly is raised by at the formation of the association; their a small Orange Tory faction. Whereas, report has now been read and submitted in truth and fact, the British and Irish are for your approval. You must necessarily not represented in the assembly, and the be led to conclude from the labor bestowed differences by which the community have on the subject of these rules, that a debeen disturbed, have arisen from the strugtermination exists with the members, that gle on the part of the French leaders to esthis constitutional association shall be uptablish a national ascendancy. An ascendancy which they are about finally establishheld and maintained until it has achieved the objects for which it had its formation. ing, for the protection afforded to the Eng-The association has felt its importance in the present political state of the country; French majority appears to be withdrawn. it views itself as perhaps the only fortress In the spring of 1833, some persons who around which with perfect safety, true and took an interest in public matters as well faithful subjects can now rally. Its memas himself, were of an opinion that an agent bers are determined in their purpose to or agents should be the bearer of the Tattersalls petition; and who might inform the government of the state of the province. Unfortunately however, many persons of

maintain the constitution happily bestowed upon this highly favored colony; they look and wish for nothing exclusive for themselves; they claim equal rights with all others; they seek to obtain the real and effectual enjoyment of their elective franchise in a way that the British community may be fairly represented in the House of Assembly, from which they find themselves wholly and systematically excluded by means of illiberal snd illegal meas. ures, which have been pursued by a faction of misguided men now in possession of that House, whose principles and dispositions they view as being hostile to the government and inimical to the feelings and interests of the British, Irish, and other faithful subjects of the land. This association is composed of a body of men who will not submit to a surrender of their rights, they wish for no republican government, and least of all for any kind of government that could be placed under the guidance and control of the now leader of the House of Assembly, who, in his frenzy, it is stated, declared that his wish was not only to establish a republican government here, but that such should be introduced among the have no fanatical persecutions - no burning nations of Europe. That gentleman and his mistaken followers must be made to know that the British community here are Creator according to his own form, without not composed of materials that will tamely giving umbrage to his neighbor: and in crouch to them, or to any body, however this respect, at least, all denominations live formidable, if viewed by them as oppressors. Attached to the constitution of their

father land, scions of their ancestors, whose

memories and deeds of old they revere and

determined in their purpose they will resist

every encroachment that may be made upon

their civil or political rights, and at the

hazard of their lives and fortunes, claim

to their Canadian fellow-subjects, desirous of assuring those that in supporting such measures they are equally engaged in securing to them their rights and privileges; the association having truly but one desire, that of promoting the general good of all and the prosperity of the country. These rules and regulations now submitted to you, I am sure will be received, approved and adopted by you.

Mr. Corse said-In coming forward to second the resolution that has already been read to you, I must say, that it is a most fortunate circumstance for me, that the lucid exposition of the subject matter of the resolution which has commanded your attention, and which was so well deserving of it, renders it entirely unnecessary, and worse than useless, on my part, particularly on such a day as this, to occupy your attention for a single moment. I had intended to have offered you a few observations upon the present momentous and alarming crisis in our political affairs, that now so agitates every bosom that has a heart to feel, or an intellect to appreciate, the rights of a British subject (there being a general cry of go on, let us have it.) Gentlemen, I must desist, there being so much business of importance vet to do, and so many speakers yet to follow me, who are in every respect, so much more capable of doing justice to this all-ingressing subject than I am, that I shall satisfy myself by asking you one simple though most important question, are you prepared for slaves? Thank God, that these rude winds that whistle so around us, and the hyperborean atmosphere that sunk the thermometer so many lines below the frigid zero have not frozen up, or even chilled your ardour. Let us, then, Gentlemen, one and all, here take our stand upon the imprescriptible, inalienable and imperishable rights of British freemen, the rock of liberty.

And though contention rise among the clouds,
Mix earth with heaven and roll destruction
onwards,
There let us fix and breast us to the shock, And nobly triumph in a glorious cause, Or perish in our attempt.

Is there a single individual amongst us who would stop to choose between an unrestrained and ignominious domination of a French faction, or a glorious death in the defence of his inherent birth-rights? If there is such a being, I say, for one, let the dastard be sconted from society, as an unworthy member of it. When I look around among you and observe the fervour that animates you all, I feel ashamed even of the recreant thought. I dare be sworn that, should the day, unfortunately, arrive, when your strength of nerve would be required in the defence of your beloved country, your own united rights, your arms will be as ready then as your voices now are .- Gentlemen, I am more than satisfied,

and I humbly thank you. Mr. Shrimpton said.... I have to make an a pology for thus attempting to stand forth before a company like the present, to open my mouth in the cause of freedom, or to speak at all in public on the destinies of a rising empire. My humble station, I know ought to be a strong reason with me why I should keep at a respectful distance, and listen in silence to the statements of my superiors. Yet, though occupying a humble situation, I may say, in the language of an ancient writer, 'I am a man, & whatever interests man interests me.' Thus I consider myself a member, though an humble one, of the great human family. But, considering those social ties which bind man to man and men to place, I only yield to these common laws of our common vature, if I feel a predilection for the land of my birth and an affection for my own countrymen. But while I openly and boldly declare that I am an Englishman, I do not give utterance to the sentiment to call up any unpleasant feelings in the breasts of others; but would say to any or every consistent member of this infant community, if thy heart is with my heart as my heart is with thy heart, give me thy hand. But there are different classes of society in one and the same community: men are not, can not be equal-mind and temporal circumstances ever have and ever will make an essential difference, and mark the grades of society. But this difference ought not to exert any clashing influence in a political point of view. The body politic should be considered as one complete chain, each link depending on the whole and the whole on each. The British constitution recognizes no exclusive privileges; and those persons are not alive to their own or their country's security or prosperity who would act otherwise. Thus while we would give respect to whom respect is due, we would claim equal political rights. You have no doubt listened with deep interest to the statements which have been made to you by those gentlemen who have preceded me; but I would humbly attempt to attract the atten-

commercial object is to be attained the aid of which we the most wealthy and intelli- jesty's subjects of British descent, are perorder to its accomplishment. And for what 'up and be doing.' It is expected that the Britons to take these steps. Let us be Societies? They are contemplated to at amongst many others anticipate a series of only one course to be pursued...let us unite, tain those objects which individual benefi- amendments and resolutions, I beg leave, and be united and prepare for the worst. cence could never accomplish. And shall in the mean time, through your constituwe be awake to the principle—shall we be tional journal to throw out an opinion our power for the defence of our property, alive to all the important advantages to be which I think if followed up with spirit, civil rights and constitution, the bulwark gained by union-shall we have a sufficiency of material at our command and shall we brium: I would say to that portion of the hearts of the heroes of old and handed down have plenty of intelligence and mastermind to unite and arrange this materialand yet, after all, I ask you as men-as or-Britain-I ask you as fathers, and as the of monies taken out of their pockets. No dominion of a French faction, while we fathers of a posterity who are destined to representation-no taxation! The revepeople the fertile plains of Canada—I ask nue of the country is contributed chiefly by you, one and all, shall we be aware of all us, and it is idle to call them the King's this, and yet lay our necks patiently under taxes, or duties; the King has no more to lution, stated, that in much that he meant the feet of our oppressors, and resign our say to them, than any individual of the to say on the subject of the resolution that hands and our feet to the galling chains of province unrepresented in it, they are the slavery, and to a mean and degrading vas- Assembly's taxes, taken from the pockets sallage ?....shall we, who can refer with tri- of us, whose prosperity they would madly umph to an illustrious line of fierce war, wish to destroy, and used for that purpose. riors, of senators, and of merchants, with My voice therefore is decidedly for war. more than princely incomes, who, by their commercial enterprise and probity, have gained the confidence of a worldshall we resign every thing that is near and dear to us to a few, who have not a single sembly. The very Ward in which I stand, page of history, or one solitary monument, the West Ward of the City of Montreal which records their individual greatness, or hands down to future ages their country's glory a few, who may feel a kind of selfcomplacency, and imagine themselves something...in short, shall we become the slaves of the express provisions of a statute, which of slaves? Forbid it, that blood that flows its very violators had themselves framed.

In support of the fourth resolution. Mr.

THOM spoke as follows: If I may presume to borrow the language of a Right Honorable Governor-inthat I have mustered courage enough to influential an assemblage. I have never before addressed a meeting larger than a paests. Every man, that can speak, ought to instructions' however unconstitutional, how- last week I received a letter from the As- you my fellow countrymen, in the following ever iniquitous, however oppressive? Say sembly, demanding information from me, geutlemen, will you imitate your forefa- as proprietor of the Settler in regard to thers or Lord Gosford? (Here burst forth the Post-Office. The economical gentlea simultaneous shout of 'our forefathers'.) men had forgotten to pay the postage. I, Then, gentlemen, if you will not endure of course refused the letter; and it has slavery, you must have recourse to resist- this morning been returned to me postance; and happy it is for us, that the il- paid. This gentlemen, is my answer. legal and violent conduct of our enemies, (Here the speaker tore up the document whether legislative or official, placed them and scattered its fragments amid the loud beyond the pale of the constitution, and enabled us to offer a peaceable and constitutional resistance. In regard to the Gov- your attention to the fact, that our brethernor, gentlemen, has he not dismissed the ren of Quebec also meet to-day; and I executive council and presumed to rule on trust that the 7th of December, so far his own responsibility, without any ade- as our independence of the French faction quate knowledge of the colony and, I am and the Frenchified local government is much afraid, without the disposition and concerned, will be our Fourth of July. capacity for speedily acquiring it. If he I am sure, at least, that Tattersall's will has an executive council, of whom is it be honored in succeeding ages as the cracomposed? It is composed of a few offi- dle of English liberty, and that our worthem, who are besides, just as ignorant of as the nurse, the dry nurse I mean, of con- to be prepared for it.' - Junius. the country as Lord Gosford himself. Lord stitutional freedom. Gosford, gentlemen, has what the Americans style a Kitchen Cabinet. In regard allow me to say a few words on the sub- and determined constitutionalists as that to the permanent inhabitants of this colony, ject now before us. My observations will of Monday. The late hour at which the know the steps pursued by our opponents he consults every traitor and, if I may be be given upon our rights, laws and justice, meeting was convened and the shortness of 'fas est et ab hoste doceri,' when they have broken the noble chain of fair and ferallowed a bitter play on words, he insults which declares that those entrusted with the days at this season of the year, preventile provinces, which once bore the proud retical crime of dispensing with the exehas done more than that, which roused the people have a just right to reform the would earnestly draw your attention while, administration alone, while one branch of Canada is shut out from the ocean. John Hampden's resistance-legal resist- old one. Kings promise, by their corona- in the present letter, I treat of the contin- the Legislature, and that the strongest was ance in the first place, you will observe—tion oath, to protect the life and property gencies,—whence the fund which provides wholly theirs. We have to contend with with those of the English inhabitants of against Charles the First. On this subject of their subjects constitutionally, and in for their discharge arise, and how this fund the declared enmity of one branch,—the French America; but even had they no you a letter under the appropriate signature obey the laws, thus forming the bond of The contingencies may be defined as of the third, and have no direct representational return the snoper promises on his part to is and should be applied.

Weakness of the second, and the ignorance would unhesitatingly rely on your sympathy of John Hampden, from a paper, which, as allegiance; whenever that is prevented by the unavoidable expense incurred by a tion any where; why then should we not and your aid. a whole, is the best in the province....Yes, the government, and protection withdrawn legislative body, in carrying on the public scize the weapon abandoned by the enemy, a whole, is the best in the province.... Tes, the government, and protection withdrawn registative body, in carrying on the public screeds, from the people, all compacts between the service. The fund in this province which to turn it against himself; and why should men of all parties and all creeds, for the

ately belong the mechanics of Montreal, ling, it was justly observed by a gentleman they have added to our list of grievances that every pound of tea consumed in or im-serve peace and order, when combining contributing to the revenue of the province, loving men-I ask you as sons of until they had a voice in the distribution No representation-no taxation !

JOHN HAMPDEN. Now, gentlemen, I must address you onyou have only to look round the corner of this building to see the scene of the iniquity-is not only not represented but ac-A far more doubtful violation of the same statute in reference to the same election has been recently pronounced to be illegal, even by a judge of French origin; and if, Chief, it is 'in no ordinary circumstances' Officer in closing the poll could be subgentlemen, the conduct of the Returning appear before so large, so respectable, so a similar fate. But, as no such tribunal exists, the only remedy, gentlemen, is in ourselves. But in this question, gentlerochial vestry in England; and all, but men, not only the West Ward of Montrethose, who know me intimately, may sus- al but the whole province is deeply interespect me of insincerity, when I state, that ed. The Assembly by electing as Speaker I now present myself with a very painful a man, who is not legally a member, has degree of diffidence and reluctance. But vitiated itself as a public body and disqualin the present crisis, gentlemen, men must ified itself for legislative action. It is the submit to the sacrifice of personal inter- Speaker that constitutes the Assembly a bospeak; every man, that can write, ought even with a Speaker, it is not much betdy. Without a Speaker it is but a mob; and to write; every man, that can act, (and ter.—While Mr. Papineau was nominally which of you cannot?) ought to act. Writ- member for the County and the West ing I have attempted; speaking I am about Ward, this argument against the legality to attempt; and, when the time comes, I of any proceedings of the Assembly could will not be backward in action. In the not have been urged with equal force; but meantime, gentlemen, I earnestly beg, that that gentleman's selection of the West you will indulgently overlook my imperfect Ward and relinquishment of the County tions and kindly accept the will for the clearly vitiates the existence of the Assemdeed. It is, indeed, 'in no ordinary circumstances' that we are now placed. We peaceably and constitutionally resist all the have, as Mr. Corse has well observed, only acts of an illegally constituted Assembly, the choice of two awful evils, slavery and so far as they personally affect ourselves, resistance. Will you be slaves, gentlemen ? whether in regard to public duties or as-Whether will you imitate your forefathers, sessments or wharfage; and I shall on the who fought and bled in the cause of free-spot convince you that I mean to practice dom, or the 'cheerful' slave of 'precise what I recommend. In the beginning of other day that this individual stigmatizes

To conclude, gentlemen, I would draw

cheers of the multitude.)

and, through them, those of the whole present, that the meetings generally ended with insults mecking the established laws ported into this province, pays a duty of for illegal purposes, it need not be feared would very soon bring things to an equili- of liberty, such as was engraven in the people who have no voice in the councils to us in their blood ... Gentlemen, let us, of the province, that they ought to resist without loss of time, show the people of Great Britain, that we his Majesty's subjects of British origin will never submit to the can speak the language of our beloved coun-

Mr. Auldjo, on moving the 5th resoluhe had to propose, he had already been anticipated by several of the previous speaka ers, although it was singular enough that the topic formed no part of what they were directly called upon to say on other resolutions, and it therefore showed how all absorbing was the subject. He alluded to the singular and unprecedented termination of the West Ward election, about a twelvemonth since, and he hoped that the present meeting would indulge him in making his remarks upon it with the same freedom that they had so frequently allowed to him in the progress of it. If the would consider it his duty to have held it up to public execration. What then must be the feelings of the electors of the ward to have fastened upon them two individuals so inimical to their interests as the two in. dividuals usurping the quality of their representatives in the House of Assembly? One of them concocting nostrums in the city of Montreal, the other concocting treason in that same House of Assembly, and both of them obnoxious to the majority of the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, if the result had been fairly and legally ascertained. My design, however, at present, is to hold up to your view, the political character of the most prominent of these two individuals, and the avowed enmity that he entertains towards every man of British or ineau as that man. In his famous address to the West Ward electors, he begins by designating some of our fellow countrymen in England as sharpers, others as dishonorable fanatics, and, in sweeping terms, ac. cuses the public functionaries here or in London, of having forged 6,700 signatures to an address to Parliament from the English inhabitants of this province. Other flowers of his rhetoric might be culled from the same document, evincing the deep hatred the man entertains of every Briton and of every thing British. And it is only the manner :- ' No chance could bring together a dozen knaves of the native population of the province, whilst either particular device or chance has often united a dozen of the other.' All these put together sufficiently evince the malignity of the man's disposition towards the inhabitants of the British Isles. Is there any possible act of the man's future life that could expiate the injuries that he has inflicted and meditated towards us. I could say much more on the same subject did time allow me.

From the Montreal Herald. TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

'Although the King should continue to press his present system of government, If we are wanting to ourselves and remain the period is not far distant at which you will have the means of redress in your own composed? It is composed of a few one die of English meerty, and that our work clous meddlers with what does not concern thy host, Mr. Jones, will be immortalised any of us suspect, and I would warn you the dust. To rouse into action and to con-

Mr. Brown said, with your permission, such a numerous meeting of respectable tion, of unity of counsels and of purpose;

province of Lower Canada; and I trust after a great deal of talking, just as they of the land—and have consented and allow-sixpence, every gallon of wine ninepence, that the friends of order and of the laws thing repugnant to the well-being of socie- out of the pale of the constitution as it bute the money amongst themselves and of articles is owing to the aggrandizing selfected, the entire community is invited to general, and I believe the way only re- delivering us English subjects over to the tation is tyranny. Is the West Ward of fatuous policy is about to sacrifice. this city represented? Have not the electors of that ward, the wealthiest and are too widely apart from each other, and is your St. George's Society, your St An- executive committee will shortly produce united and we have nothing to fear in the most enterprising in the country, been ille-Speaker Papineau's and the French faction's ability' all can rely with confidence. tyranny? A much lighter tax on our American neighbours inflamed that spirit of independence which was only extinguishnow enjoy. the yoke of a French faction? I trust not; tion would be inquired into and exposed, but when the day of trial arrives, which and the appropriate remedy discussed. At God grant is still far off, I hope there will the same time that the Government would faction and ambition.

the despicable traitors, -pay no taxes our attention would be directed to the resist the collection of assessments ... and point which it most behoves us to protect, by our united efforts we must achieve the and to the means by which the attacks upon liberation of ourselves and our posterity our rights may be most successfully repelfrom the baneful thraldom of a hungry led. Under such auspices the good cause faction, and deplorably ignorant colonial must surely triumph. At least, such is the ministers. Our grievances are aggravated ardent hope and desire of by insults, our complaints are not merely disregarded but checked by authority. At such a moment no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by rank or property, as freemen we are all equal. We are all interested in a common, cause, and the man who deserts it at this anti-British-Republic-loving faction in that return that was made upon that occasion, alarming crisis, is an enemy to his count-province, are more momentous to Upper

Dec. 8, 1835. PHILO JUNIUS.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. ine what are considered our constitutional say that we are represented there, is mockhope, but can we look to that body for the great body of the inhabitants of this safety, when recent votes make us doubt province; such are indeed few and far besome, whom not long since to have doubt tween, so that our brethren in the sister ed, was impossible.....Of the Governor & Commissioners...we shall say nothing.

The result of my enquiry is while the all the elements are in motion, we can only look with confidence upon the regularly constituted officers, to whom the bark in which our liberties are shipped is confided front and invincible spirit, which has ever in mild and sunny weather. Are we not then at this crisis fearfully situated? see concession after concession. Calling scendants of Englishmen in every quarter for the only renewed inroads upon the constitution and only provoking fresh insults upon the national honor from a majority who spurn at conciliation. Indeed when all political power centres in a party, and even the judiciary itself must be chosen from it, and those acceptable to it, it is not in reason to expect conciliatory measures

from that party.

In the public councils of the country we have no sufficient guardians whom we can trust to repel the daring innovations with which we are menaced-upon the individual exertions of us and of every of us our gogue. safety now alone depends; all else is naught. passive and apathetic, then is our situation desperate, for the fetters are now forging centrate these energies is our first duty. The Contingencies .- I was proud to see Our cardinal error is the want of organiza-

Gazette, as a whole, is the best journal in parties are dissolved. His Majesty's Min-provides for the contingencies, arises prin-we not resort to a convention, since that present struggle in Lower Canada involves

that the topics to which I shall refer, the commenced, without coming to any cone d Louis Joseph Papineau and company and every hundred weight of sugar four will act less peacefully when assembled for plans which I shall endeavour to lay down, clusion. I think it a general expressed to open the public chest, and take from shillings and eightpence! This tax presses the noblest and purest of purposes.—Our plans which I shall endeavour to lay down, elusion. I think it a general expressed to open the patient theore one fourth of the revenue of the heavily on the great body of the people, interests will readily find adequate representations. and the principles which I shall wish to receing amongst that portion of its readily and the principles which I shall be found to contain any ty's subjects in this Province, who are put province, of the current year, and distribute the high price sentatives among a body of Britains, of ty_not to array master against man, or stands, that a resistance at once should hirelings. Wise two-headed Government fishness of monopolizing merchants, whereman against master, but for the universal commence against legislative oppression has told the French Assembly men to pass as it is entirely owing to this demand made which respectable in itself would extort good of all. It may be laid down as a truism and a determined struggle should begin for a law to preserve their language, and at to defray the expenses of an assemblage of respect from its very enemies, and would that union is strength; and we find, any great a restoration of our political and civil rights, the same time intimated that we, his Mappendo legislators and conceited ignoram raise a mighty voice to thunder across the of numbers is called in—when any great local or national improvement is to be eflocal or national improvement is to be efThis feeling as I have observed, is pretty

mitted to speak any language we please. How very polite he was, gentlemen, when these funds? Taxation without representations and the ministry, and force them to sympathize with the brethren whom their

gally prevented from a participation in the answer our exigency, but they form bodies legislative concerns of the province? Are who might choose from among themselves they not consequently the objects of Mr. those upon whose 'loyalty, integrity and

In one central place, Three-Rivers for instance, the several delegates might meet. The proceedings of the present parliament, ed by their shaking off the odious yoke, the plans of the ministry and the views of and obtaining those privileges which they the administration, important topics of mo-Shall we then Englishmen, mentous interest would then be ably can-Irishmen, and Scotchmen, crouch beneath vassed. The real defects of our constitube found amongst us the firmest spirit of have the advantage of the temperate, yet resistance, superior to the united efforts of zealous, active and enlightened researches of the body of delegates. We, their con-We have it in our power to starve out stituents, would profit by their wisdom,

From the Toronto Courier.

We have lately devoted much of our journal to the politics and proceedings of Lower Canada; for we are of opinion that the daring strides towards revolution, of an had been in favor of his most intimate personal friend, or his closest political adherent sonal friend, or his closest political adherent let him only be remembered as a traitor narrowly scanned than any local subject of which we are at present cognizant. For so infatuated-so resistless so ambitious does the Papineau band appear, that nothing, we believe, short of the unanimous SIR, - That this colony is on the eve of sympathy and support (physical should it great political changes, no man can doubt; be required) of the people of this province, and that the fortunes and happiness of the for those of British and Irish origin in the British population of Canada, and our de- lower one, will arrest their unholy and scendants for a long train of years, must disloyal career. General would have been be virtually influenced by these changes a better term to use than unanimous; for is incontestable. At this juncture then it we know that even among ourselves there is essentially necessary that the best talents are a few designing knaves and political and energies of Britain's sons should be hypocrites, who would at any time sell arrayed, and that in deliberation, in argu- their country for a mess of pottage, and ment and in action they should be equal to whose most ardent aspirations are to see, the exigency of the times. Let us exam. both in the Lower Province and here, the beautiful fabric of the British Constitution safe guards, and ascertain how far we can razed to the ground: men who would form depend for protection at this time of need a fraternity with negroes as they have with Irish birth or origin, and there can be no from the Assembly our best supporters have the French anarchists, did they find them been studiously and violently excluded; to active instruments in the cause of revoluery in the Council there may be some that so warmly circulates in the veins of province, must not on the score of numerical inferiority cower to the domineering insolence of their enemies, who, were they political storm is darkening around us, and in the ascendency, would rule them with country, and their laws, with that bold characterized their aucestors, whose deeds We cast a halo round Englishmen and the deof the globe, let them act as become freemen, and our life for it, the Upper Canadians will not desert them in the day of trial. In the mean time let the constitutional presses of both provinces speak out.... let them divest themselves of all mawkish sensibilities, for the time of temporising is gone by, and let them in one voice protest against any infringement of that constitution which they so justly revere; whether it proceeds from the factotum of a Radical Whig Ministry, or from the more polluted source of a French English-hating dema-

> ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS. [SECOND SERIES.] To the English Inhabitants of British America.

No. I.

every honest man. But, gentlemen, Lord power over the state, whether it be a King ted many persons from entering fully into with the external attributes of Parliament, name of British America, by the destruc-Gosford has not only committed the theoor a Governor, are only the servants of the the consideration of our numerous grievana voluntary convention gave them substantion of its most important link. Lower cutive council. He has committed a gross their representatives; and whenever the measure for the deficiency, I propose, in We are now in a worse situation than English inhabitants are literally political practical violation of the constitution by ends of government are prevented by the a series of letters, to examine in detail the were our opponents when they adopted slaves; the Lower Provinces have lost alpatting his hand into the public chest, and treachery of one or combination of both, merits of each, and with this intention I this measure. They contended with the most all their relative value; and Upper

Canada; and I would advise you all to isters have sent to us a commission comsubscribe to it. I shall now read the letter. posed of four persons, with one Gosford ports and exports, collected at the different Let no man apprehend violent measures origin, not principle but blood. But, though at their head, to enquire into and redress ports and custom houses. The amount of from such a convention as I propose—if my appeal shall be chiefly based on the Sin,—At the last Constitutional Meet- our grievances; what have they done? this fund may be conceived from the fact the enemies of the constitution could pre- ground of origin—a ground, which the

recklessness of the French faction has com- representation; here we are deprived of during the outward voyage, expressed him- been done to us long ere now. There is pelled your compatriots in Lower Canada this valuable portion of our rights, and it self in so unconstitutional and disloyal a that the constitutionalists of this province, by force what has been refused to our pe- of the officers of the Pique. The opinions reformers of abuses.

state of the political affairs of Lower Canas well in name as in reality, you would ancestors .- Montreal Gaz. have merely the French demagogues between you and your rights; and the experience of seven centuries has convinced the world, that such an obstacle would fly before English valour as chaff flies before the wind. So long, however, as the French demagogues are supported by the national government even in their anti-national views, you have clearly more to fear than the physical force of La Grande Nation Canas dienne; and the vindication of your own rights, of the liberties of your fellow countrymen in Lower Canada, of the supremacy of our father-land, requires at once firm determination and vigilant caution. the unnatural combination of a British government and a French faction against British liberty in North America cannot The British people will not last forever. long permit the cabinet to occupy its present false position, for no position can be more false, than that of Britain nurturing a French state at a vast expense of treasure and blood, of a commercial nation fostering an anti-commercial faction, of a monarchical government truckling to a despicable handful of avowed republicans. It is incumbent on you, my fellow-countrymen, as you value the cause of truth and justice and freedom, as you respect your own rights and the rights of your children, as you cherish the immortal memory of your patriotic forefathers, to point out to the British people, that the present cabinet's Canadian policy is injurious to the best interests of the empire and may prove fatal to the connexion between the mother-country and the Canadas. Proclaim in energetic language, that the fruits of Wolfe's victory shall not be thrown away, that French demagogues shall not beard the British people, that an anticommercial faction shall not continue to command one of the greatest highways of commerce.

Your brethren of this province have shewn that they are not unworthy of their origin. They do not call on you, as the waggoner in the fable called on Hercules, with drooping hearts and folded arms. Miserable minority as they have been styled, they present a firm and fearless front to the vaunted majority of the French Canadian people. The victory, my fellow-countrymen, is half won, where one party, though a minority, is prudently confident of its strength, and the other, though a majority, is tremblingly alive to its weakness. But an unanimous declaration of five hundred thousand of our fellow-countrymen, that they will not endure the continued predominance of a French faction in Lower Canada, will speedily prostrate the French demagogues without the necessity of an appeal to arms.

Let me implore you, my fellow-countrymen, to view the struggle as purely and exclusively national, and to sink all com. paratively petty differences of opinion the one ennobling passion of patriotism. Let me recommend for your imitation the exquisitely patriotic feeling of a man, who seldom offered an example worthy of a freeman's imitation. The dethroned bigot James the Second, having heard that the French fleet, while actually fighting his battles, had been defeated by his old subjects, exclaimed Ah, my brave English.' If the fallen monarch could bury all sense of the injuries of those, who had dethroned him, and all sense of the service of those, who were sustaining his hopeless cause with fleets and armies, in the proud love of country, how easy, how natural, how proper for us, my fellows in the same lofty feeling.

> I have the honor to be, Friends and countrymen, Your most faithful & devoted serv't, CAMILLUS.

Constitutional Meeting .- We are enabled this day to give an outline of most of the speeches delivered at the Constitutional Meeting, of Monday last. These we have extracted from the Herald and Courier.

To the determined nature of those addresses, we would particularly direct the attention of our readers at a distance, as indicative of the strong and excited state of public feeling in this city, and of the opinion entertained by a highly influential, wealthy and numerous portion of our community, in relation to the present prospect of our political affairs.

We can assure our friends at a distance that the members of the Constitutional Association are fully resolved to resist the incroachments of their enemies; that they are prepared to resist the collection of any taxes laid upon the people of the colony, who are denied a share of the representation, and whose views and opinions are daily and studiously insulted; and that, however unpleasant may be the task they are determined to refuse obedience to every law as to your excellency may appear most proper. which is passed by the assembly, within whose walls their voice cannot be heard.

to occupy ... yet I shall take occasion to shew becomes our duty, as BRITONS, to obtain manner that he was taken to task by one even on political grounds, are entitled to titions. The Americans, prior to their of this obscure martinet, who has been your unanimous sympathies, as being the revolution, for grievances of a lighter char- lifted into an ephemeral notoriety by the true conservators of principles and the real acter than those of which we now complain colonial Minister, would not be of so much addressed themselves patiently and calmly consequence, were he not notoriously, tho' I am proud to acknowledge, that, in to the Imperial Parliament, and when it not in rank, yet the most officious and Upper Canada, a very general determina- turned a deaf ear to their complaints, they active of the commissioners. He hovers tion prevails to prevent by force the actual appealed to arms and the result to them about and watches over the Governor-Genestablishment of a French republic on the was success. They acted in the spirit of eral, like those inspecting deputies attached banks of the St. Lawrence; but to my their fathers, and the constitutionalists of to the commanders of the French armies fellow-countrymen of that province I would Lower Canada are animated by feelings during the ascendency of the Revolutionists, solelmily say, that such an event is less equally powerful and honourable...they so that, should his Excellency manifest to be deprecated, than the actually existing are fully resolved, let the consequences be any stirrings of a British spirit within him, what they may, to uphold and preserve the or dare to act in a resolute and Dalhousie ada. Were a French republic established inheritance bequeathed to them by their like manner, he will probably be arrested

We are every day receiving renewed assurances that the Upper Canadians, almostto a man, will assist us in the struggle for liberty, not only with the pen and voice. but if need be, with the sword. The following extract from the Cornwall Observer will show my lord Gosford that we are not to be trifled with, and that we do not threaten without counting our host. A letter from a highly influential individual in the Upper province, says, 'We are all alive to your political situation, are to have a meeting on the first Monday in January We shall respond to every word and ACTION of yours. If you assemble in congress and require delegates, we shall join you.

We this day publish the Resolutions which ought properly to have accompanied the communication of 'A Canadian and a British Subject' in our last, and which are submitted for consideration at the several Township Meetings to be held in January, throughout the Province. The Resolutions convey in plain language what we take to be the sentiments of the loyal inhabitants of this Province, and we feel fully persuaded that in this District, settled as it has been, by men who were driven from their homes by rebellion and by many of the hardy sons of the Mother Country, they will receive a cordial support. We earnestly call upon all our contemporaries to bestir themselves in obtaining as general an expression of opinion as possible, by publishing the communication in our last, together with these Resolutions and the form of address, for the consideration of the people at their next Township Meetings, as we fully concur with our correspondent in thinking that so good an opportunity will not soon again occur-and we would also suggest to the Constitutional journals of Lower Canada, which have extensive cirown cause, as well as ours, by following a similar course. We see that it is proposed to hold a Convention to take into consideration the present state of affairs in Lows er Canada, and that delegates are to be invited from the adjoining British Colonies. Should such be the case, we earnestly hope that every County in the Province will send a Representative, and thereby shew that they are 'wide awake.'

be to reform any existing abuses in the Administration of Government or of the laws, we have no desire to see any change in the constitution of this Province, which secures to all who live under it the full enjoyment of rational freedom, and that a man for a boon companion? as Loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we will maintain if necessary with our lives the connection heretofore so happily subsisting with the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland. Resolved, That we must regard as traitors all persons who, regardless of the allegiance which they owe to their lawful Sovereign, may attempt to subvert his Government in the Province of Upper or Lower Canada, and that we will, to the utmost extent of our power, aid our fellow sub- the constitution, they have nothing to hope jects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian Inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an Independent Government or to over duty of all good men to unite, in order to turn the Constitution.

to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and countrymen, to bury our petty dissensions request him to cause this expression of our sentiments to be laid before his Ma-

Form of Address.

To his Excellency, Sir John Colhorne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada.

May it please your Excellency,
We the inhabitants of the town
the District at the time when seri-We the inhibitants of the town
the District at the time when serious apprehensions are entertained that it is in contemplation in our sister Province of Lower Canada, to attempt to sever the connection so long happily subsisting with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to establish therein an independent Government, feel curselves called upon to state explicitly to your Excellency, that as loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we shall maintain that connection if necessary at the hazard of our lives, and that however anxious we may be to see any existing abuses reformed in the administration either of the Government or the laws, we have no desire to see any essential change in the Constitution of this province, which secures to all wholive under it the full enjoyment of rational liberty. We cannot but regard as traitors all persons who re gardless of their allegiance to their lawful Soverieign, may attempt to subvert His Government in the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and with these opinions we feel ourselves bound to the utmost extent of our power to aid our fellow subjects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an independent Government or to overturn the Constitution.

We respectfully request that your excellency will be pleased to convey this expression of our sentiments to our revered Sovereign in such manner as to your excellency may appear most proper.

The Toronto Courier, in speaking of

by a pull of the check-string in the hands of his inferior, but controlling adjunct.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 22, 1835.

The speech of Lord Gosford, at the commencement of the session formally dissolved the ties, by which the people were bound to the colonial government. The Assembly were by it declared masters of the province, in as far as related to the property of its inhabitants; and the Executive itself has formally laid down its authority, at the feet of the anarchists. Encroachment after encroachment had been made on the liberties of the subject, but the last grand keystone of British independence, has now been torn from the arch. The consent of the three branches is no longer considered necessary for the appropriation of monies, and the simple resolutions of one branch are declared, by the splendid slave Lord Gosford, to have the force of acts of Parliament. What were but the recollections of former times, have become the instances of the present. The colony, in as far as government is concerned, is in a state of anarchy. Our lives are no longer protected by our rulers, and our property is held at the will of the Frenchmen in the Assembly.

Scarcely was the ink of the writing dry, by which Lord Gosford consigned his countrymen to the fury or the mercy of an abandoned faction, than Mr. Papineau, culation in this Province, to advance their knowing well that the colonial government no longer as such existed, stood up in his place and promulgated his intention of setting up a new one-of which the elements were to be French, and the form, a republic. To the keeping of that infamous man have been delivered up the keys of the public chest. Mark the influence of gold on minds of a worthless cast, he has de-Resolved, That however anxious we may clared that he now regards an oath, sworn before his Maker, as mere wind-robbery is with him honest gain, and perjury his best morality. Should we envy Lord Gosford the distinguished honor of having such

> But while we view with mingled sadness and disgust the present truckling of the Executive to an unprincipled faction, we cannot think that the Executive imagines that the 'English inhabitants of this province' will submit to be robbed, either by his Excellency or that faction.

. The English inhabitants of this province' have been put without the pale of for of protection or justice, from the present government, it becomes therefore the assure the safety of their property and Resolved, That an address be presented their lives. The members of the Constitutional Associations, throughout the country parts, ought to second the example of their brethren in the cities, by forming and be prepared with arms in their hands to repel force by force. If these steps be not taken here soon, the struggle may commence and see us unprepared. Montreal is ready, and Upper Canada, to a man, is preparing. AGITATION and ORGANIZATION are our best weapons at present; God forbid that the faction of the Assembly should compel us to use others. Our Sovereign has declared 'that the Canadas must not be lost nor given away;' we may therefore, with certainty, depend on the co-operation of all his Majesty's loyal subjects in the province of whatever profession, and quire of the subscriber. more especially on all who are independent of the Executive. Lord Gosford is a civilian, he possesses no military authority.

Let us follow out the paternal intentions Store, of his Majesty, of preserving the colony to the empire, and for that purpose, let us be ready to put down the perjured traitor ments to our revered Sovereign in such manner as to your excellency may appear most proper.

Papineau's attempts, to establish his French sons indebted to him to make reversely

The party of which Lord Gosford is a Taxation can only be constitutionally Sir George Gipps, says: 'We have been unit, have denied us access to our Sove- ceived in payment. admitted, when it is the result of a perfect credibly informed, that Sir George Gipps, reign at home, else justice would have

no hope, therefore, that we shall obtain justice as long as that party can prevent it; Philipsburg. Enquire of but we possess in the constitutional Associations, a body, to which alone, the English inhabitants of this province' can look for protection and for safety. A concentration of the opinions and influence of all the associations in one congress, will be looked up to with respect by all lovers of order, and with fear by Lord Gosford and the other promoters of anarchy. The other British provinces are as much interested in this as we are-we all should stand or fall together.

The affairs of this province, however, demand more immediate action; we do not therefore, think that the congress of the associations, ought to be delayed a sin_ or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted gle day unnecessarily. The system of organization will be incomplete until there be appointed one authorised head. The endeavors of the constitutionalists at present, are nearly futile, because they have and went off with a maried man, as I will pay no unity. Every one of the associations no debts of her contracting since she left me.

JOHN TABLE PRENTIS. is doing what itself thinks to be right; this is well, but the same efforts, if they proceeded from one common head, would tell with tenfold force. Let the associations remember the motto of the Vindicator.... United we stand, divided we fall; the sooner a union is effected, the more stedfast and powerful are their efforts. The united Congress will be able to speak with a force unknown to the separate associations individually.

The President's Message, to Congress, has been received. The determination of peace or war with France, depends on the answer given to the Charge d' Affaires sent by the President to that country. The tone of the Message is frank and dignified. The nation will, without doubt, support the President if war shall be determined on.

We are again compelled to omit the Communication from our correspondent N. D. until another week. It will appear in our next number.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND. Mary Ann Page 2, William Callender, Seneca Page,
Joseph Fortin,
John Grey,
Klichard Whitney, jun. Mrs. Mills,
Wm. Hickok,
Jedidiah Hibbard, March Bingham,

Ralph Miller, SUTTON. George Sager,

At Philipsburg on the 11th ult., Mrs. C. R. Cheesman, of a Daughter.
At the same place, on the 16th ult., Mrs A. B. Merritt, of a Son. BIRTHS

MARRIED,
At Frelighsburg, on the 20th inst., by the Rev.
James Reid, Rector of St. Armand East, Mr.
James Liddell, to Miss Arethusa Cross.

DIED.

At her residence, in Farnham, on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, after a few houre illness, Mrs. A. W. T. Galerale Wells, Esq., & Sister of the Hon. Samuel Gale, of Montreal, aged 58 years.

HE subscriber will pay seven pence half penny, in money, for good house ashes.

J. J. HAWK.

St. Armand, Dec. 23, 1835.

37-8w.

TEACHER WANTED

N District No. I, of Sutton. Satisfactory ref-Apply to Mr. IRA JANES, Trustee.
Satton, Dec. 15th, 1835.

36-4f.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested themselves into different bodies, place themfor payment, on or before the first day of January

REBECCA TOOF, EBENEZER M. TOOF, St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

Temperance Society will be held at the Brick to School House in this village, on Thursday the 7th day of January next. By order of the President.
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 22, 1835. 57 2w.

FOR SALE,

ACRES of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of lot No. 14, in the first range of lots in said Township, with a good road passing through it. aid land is well watered and well timbered, and will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars en-

Sutton; Dec. 14th, 1835.

HE Subscriber will pay seven pence half penny per bushel for ashes, in goods, at his ORLN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburgh, Dec. 15, 1835.

sons indebted to him to make payment-previous to the 10th January next. GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be re-

G. FRELIGH. Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835.

OATS.

ANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smithe',

M. P. BALDWIN.

HE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.
H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE.

This is to forbid any one from trusting Mary Ann Bennett my late wife, who left my bed and board without any cause, about nine months since, Sutton, 27th Nov. 1835.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835 H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully in-H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missiskoul and vieinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburgh to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kapt by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, deserf, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles.

Silver table, tea, deserf, salt, musterd and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c.

Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & guilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins,

Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones & straps; plated, gilt and steel cast clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' bead hags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & horn & ivory combs, Ladies' bead bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stellettoes, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. &ll of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually uttended to.

Making business, an active LAD, about fifteeen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE. HOSE who are indebted to Abraham Legrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them; that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.

St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 31—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on road leading North from Franklin in from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and with-

from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

Cooksville, St. Armand, } 29th November, 1835. JANE COOK.

NOTICE. HE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES. Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most resbectfully to inform the Public that be is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fo'll and Winter GOODS, well dapted to the season-

Groceries consisting of Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDU-CED prices, for cash, or a short appreved Cred-

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye. Corn. Oats. Ashes. Lumber, For, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORF.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835.

NOTICE

S hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutrix, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, sq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Missiskoui Bay.) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS,

Widow of the late

JOHN A. RHODES, Tutrix,

W. W. SMITH, Subfutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays.

Lucy Mattock SMITH, Subfutor.

W. W. S., Substantial, St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835.

SLANDER.

Oh! subtle foe of all the good and true,
That walks in darkness 'mong the human race
Here let me show how black thy baleful hue,
And all thy hellish machinations trace.

Thou, Slander, the arch-fiend's first, best ally, Detraction, malice, following in thy train,
Destroying with a smile, a sneer, a lie,
Imploring nature kneels to thee in vain.

The purest, best, most noble, spar'st thou not, Thy venom thrown relentlessly on all;
No scheme too base to be by thee forgot,
To gain thy greatest joy—a good man's fall.

Tracking for this thy victim:—unaware
Of thy designs he fearlessly moves on,
Or sleeps in fancied safety, free from care,
To wake, alas! and find himself undone,

Oft 'neath the guise of friendship thou art found, Winning a confidence, but to berray, 'Till in thy folds, thy victim thou hast wound, He falls at last thy unresisting prey.

Thus the venom'd serpent art thou like,
Winding thy way along with poison'd fangs,
Watching the fatal moment when to strike,
Then leave thy victim wreathing 'neath his pangs.

And none can tell how wert, or whither came,
Save from the slime thro' which thou dragg'st
thy length,
But mourns thy coming, many a blighted name.
And ruin weeps thy guile's vindictive strength.

Thy work is darkness, not the bold attack

Most loath-ome, dang'rous cowardly and vile,
No pen can all thy hid'ousness pourtray,
Nor tell what venom lurks beneath thy saille,
Nor all the foulness of thy heart display.

UNVEIL THY HEART!—That looksome channel opel 'Twould taint the world with its contagious air, Blasting all good, destroying every hope, And leaving all a chaos of despair.

From the Moutreal Gazette. THE BRACHE OF PRIVILEGE.

Arrah, Doctor! now cant you be aisy, joy, Nor wield your new power like a Bashaw,my boy; May not honor and fame be as precious and dear To others as you—though a member you are?

You often spake loudly of freedom and right, And paint every tyrant in colours of night;
This sounds mighty well in an iligant spache,
But why don't you practice the thing that you

Besides, as a son of green Erin, you know, The blood will not always as peacefully flow; There are moments of passion, when braches are

For which Irishmen always were famous 'tis said.

Then why, like a poltroon, a privilege claim, That will lave a dark blot on your courage & name; Rather 'cheerfully' yield, what you ask as a right And give the insulted permission to fight.

I think it but just in this place to repate, He sprung from the people who gave you your sate; Sure some nobler return might be made for your

Than a prison & bonds, for a son of their race. If you love the green Isle we left over the sea, If you prize the respect of the noble and free, Let the boults be withdrawn, and no longer en-The man who'd redress every grievance by blows.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LOWER CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

Friday, 4th Dec. 1835.

The second clause introduced by the hostilities prevailed some time ago between in taking upon himself the duty of bringcussion. special committee to which the bill had two rival companies in the North West, referred, caused some discussion, Mr. Pow- and a Commission was appointed to settle British Government wished to make a er having opposed. On a division it was the differences between those two compafound that there were only thirty-eight nies by which considerable expense was some accredited person, to make the claim members present, upon which the House incurred. He was desirous of knowing openly and candidly, and then the House adjourned for want of a quorum, at a quarter before ten P. M.

We have condensed the debate on this the unappropriated revenue of the province station of a legislator to act as the agent of subject into that which took place on Sat- or the Military Chest. There was still a a few corrupt newspapers in this province, urday, when the same question was re- further reason; it had been said that the ceived.

Saturday, 5th Dec. The Speaker took the Chair at half past 4 that, but was desirable that the fact should

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

The House went into committee on the tion to move its reference to the standing bill to provide for the more speedy recov- committee on Finance.

ery of seamen's wages.

The second clause upon which the com-

having been read; Mr. Power opposed this clause, and stated that the bill had been introduced by him for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Imperial Act to this province. It would be recollected that some time since a tariff had been established for the Court of Vice Admiralty, which weighed very heavily upon the mercantile interests, and representations having been made on the subject, last summer an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, by which vessels enregistered in Great Britain were exempted from the operation of this tariff. of the Peace would be enabled to decide summarily upon actions instituted by seamen for the recovery of their wages and from such decision there would be no appeal. The committee on courts of justice to whom this bill had been referred, had frustrating as it appeard to him the object could not believe that the British Government would authorize such an indirect mandecided by the magistrates. He was not ner of entrapping the house, as that pursu- cessary for its publication in the newspa-

he would take the sense of the committee ernment made a claim against the House upon it. He had thought that in consequence of giving this appeal, the law would chest, but it did not ask for any more. be made different with respect to the great- The information prayed for might be of est number of the seamen coming to the port of Quebec, to what it was with all must know that the House would never the others. Besides this objection there sanction the principle of money being spent was another; in case of appeal security was in this colony for the Government without required, by which an advantage over sea. its consent and controul. He was not men would be given to merchants or mass aware from what source the honourable ters of vessels, as the appeal as far as the member had derived his information resseaman went was perfectly nugatory, as pecting the Duke of Portland having authey were unable to give security. Again it appeared to him that by giving an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, (in term or location) was objectionable on account of that court not being conversant with of the fact during conversation; but it maritime affairs. If it was absolutely ne- would be perfectly ridiculous for the House, cessary to give an appeal, it would be much better to appoint the Court of Vice Admiralty and reduce the fees in that court. These were his objections against the clause, and seeing the President of the sufficiently corrupt to profit by that authorcommittee on courts of justice in his place, he hoped that he would state the reasons ject. It would be saying that there was for introducing the clause.

Mr. Vanfelson said that the bill as introduced by the hon. member gave too much power to the magistrates who, in this country, although, no doubt, there were many enlightened individuals among them, were not possessed of acquirements equal That, fearless, shrinks not from the light of day;
Assassin-like, thou stabbest in the back,
And base-born treach'ry pioneers thy way. the appeal necessary to give justice to the ship-captains and owners, as well as the sailors. After a few more words from Messrs. Vanfelson, Papineau, Berthelot and Viger, the consideration of the bill was further postponed to Wednesday next. ADVANCES FROM THE MILITARY CHEST.

The House went into committee on Mr. Clapham's motion for an address to his Excellency praying for a copy of the Duke of Portland's despatch, and other documents relating to advances from the Mili-

tary Chest. Mr. Clapham stated that his object in making this motion was to ascertain what claims might hereafter be made against the province by the British Government. In his Excellency's speech on opening the present session it was stated that it was the intention of his Majesty's government to place at the disposal of the House of Assembly all funds rising from any local revenue, and at the same time it was stated that a certain species of negociation would have to take place previous to the surrender of those revenues which heretofore had been at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Excellency also stated in his opening speech that he would willingly afford every information which the House might require, which disposition on the part of his Excellency had been profited by, and information obtained on a variety of subjects, which hitherto the House had not been able to attain. The House was well aware of the fact that advances had been made from time to time out of the which ought never to have been made Majesty and out of the Military Chest, in had been the means of entailing upon it funds left at the exclusive disposal of his with the civil government of this province officers. Those advances had been new Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. the revenues of the country being insuffiwere made from the Military Chest. Up- ses. The Attorney General, at that pericient for its expenditure, large advances on one occasion as large a sum as £10,000 od, found the means of obtaining a large was advanced for the Lachine Canal, and it appeared to him desirable that the House

Mr. Leslie could inform the hon. member that the sum of £10,000 had been paid eral kept in such a way as they are mittee rose yesterday for want of a quorum, by the Military Government. (The remainder of Mr. L's observations were inaudi- by the Receiver-General were such as a

from what fund the means were taken to

pay the Commission, whether it was from

protestant Clergy in this province were paid

out of the provincial revenue. He denied

be positively ascertained. When the in-

formation was obtained it was his inten-

merchant would be ashamed to keep;ble.) they presented merely the receipts of each Mr. Papineau said that the House would no doubt, be surprised at the spontaneous year, with the sums voted, of which it very deductions of the hon. Member (Mr. Clap- frequently happened that some were never ham,) who thought that because the British paid,....those amounts were never carried Government had made advances from the to the credit of the next year, so that it was British that a claim would be set up impossible to know what sum was actually against this Province for the amount of in the chest. It was very evident that this those advances-that because the British dishonest method of rendering accounts Government had from time to time viola- was adopted for the purpose of paying ilted the rights of the people of this Province, legitimate expenses. It was only a pretext, by advancing money from the military chest, to say that the motion was made for the the House should express its gratitude for purpose of ascertaining whether the Epis-His object in introducing this bill was sim- this violation of its rights. He was quite copal clergy were paid out of the military ply to extend the benefits of the Act to all vessels not only enregistered in this province but coming here from any other place. By this bill one or more Justices of the Peace would be enabled to decide of the place of the Peace would be enabled to decide of the place. The did not believe that the hore of the Peace would be enabled to decide of the place of the plac ry chest. He did not believe that the hon. sent to make the Catholic portion of the member was commissioned either by the community pay for an established Protest British or the Provincial Government to ant clergy, nor vice versa. The hon, memmake this claim upon the house. When ber's motion, therefore, if it had no worse the British Government had claims to make, motive, could only be mere gratification of it generally came forward in an open straight curiosity, and those who informed the hon. thought proper to introduce another clause forward manner and made them, and he member of the Duke of Portland's des-

very tenacious upon this point himself, but || ed by the hon member. The British Gov- || pers,-the House ought not to be made a tool of for that purpose, and the hon. member's motion ought to be rejected. for £31,800 advanced from the military Continued.

some utility, but the honourable member

thorized advances from the military chest,

in case the Provincial funds were not nes

cessary to meet the expenditure. The

hon. member had, no doubt, been informed

-which knew nothing about, nor what

were the motives of the Duke of Portland,

in authorizing those advances, or whether

the Colonial Administration had been

ity,-to address his Excellency on the sub-

something just and sensible in the preten-

sions of the hon member, that the British

Government had a right to claim from the

House restitution of the amount of all ad-

vances made by them for this Province.

The House ought to put the British Gova

ernment au fait that it did not want them

to pay any part of the civil expenditure

of the Province; that if they did so it was

at their own risk and peril, and that so far

from meriting the gratitude of the House

and the people, they would incur their reproaches for having violated their rights.

If the Duke of Portland had taken upon

himself to rob (derober) the British peo-

ple of money, set aside for other purpo-

ses than to pay a set of fawning flatterers

and courtiers, was the House to counte-

nance such scandalous and corrupt con-

duct? But for this disastrous meddling

with the affairs of this Province by the

Duke of Portland, the Attorney-General

would perhaps work, at the present day,

for £300 a-year, as he did before the sys-

tem of paying officers of Government in

this Province, came into vogue, and the

emoluments of other officers, whose sala-

ries had also been increased, first at the ex-

pence of the British public, and since at that of this Province. The emolu-

ments of the Attorney-General had been

increased to their present enormous rate

to reward him for his exertions in bringing

to the gallows, by means of a packed jury,

an unfortunate madman, whom a few days'

confinement would have brought to his sen-

ses. Yet the Attorney-General, for this

crime was rewarded from the military

chest, and his scandalously increased emol-

uments burthened on the Province ever

since. If the motion then before the com-

mittee was passed, the House would have

the appearance of acquiescing in those ad-

vances made by the British Government,

for the good of the country, and which

the present enormous salaries of public

cessitated by the increased pay given to

try were sufficient for its legitimate expen-

sum for arrears due him for fees, which

had never been received by his predecessor,

ing forward the present measure ;-if the

The hon, member descended from a high

who, a few days before the opening of the

present session, advanced the same absur-

dities as those which the hon. member's mo-

tion would have the effect of making the

House commit. In those newspapers, it

was stated that the province owed a large

sum to the British Government; but

how was it possible to know that,

with the accounts of the Receiver Gen-

within the recollection of the House that day.—The hon member was in the wrong,

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

HE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the publie that he still continues to carry on the busi-

C-ABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work. manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT. Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.



PUBLIC NOTICE

S hereby given that a WHARF has been completed By the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the Company will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships-or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

16-tf.

BRIDGE

OVERTHEST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warantee for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

this Office.
Office of the B. A. L. Co.?

HE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly oes cupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—
Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for prouce as can be bought in the country, and a little

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1825 13-tf

FOR SALE,

HAT well known TAVERN STAND, in

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY wards have already been expended by the publish and other out-buildings in Broms, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment

great bargain to the purchaser. Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and unexampled.

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very

Succession of the late Edward Raffity, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to

make immediate payment. JAMES M'CANNA. Frelighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27-12w.

T OTHE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' perience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome com plaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIG

PILLS:

above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exhange for

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably ap-plied will require one application only !! Price,

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased-

be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Reardsley & Goodnow, Henrysvil.e; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers through the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Free lightburg.

PRIZE MEDALS.

T is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best

resolved to offer ROUR MEDALS for the SESAYS presented during this year:—
Medals offered accordingly,
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetaca of the Riser and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ver and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected

with Literature generally.
The conditions are:—
1st, The Essays shall be presented on or before

The conditions are:—

1st, The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d, the Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. the successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th, The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should uo one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. Holmes, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

HIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURthe riouse went into committee on the bill to provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without discording and the resolution of the PHILADELPHIA SATURBALLY and the property of the PHILADELPHIA SATURBALLY and the property of the PHILADELPHIA SATURBALLY and the provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without discording and the property of the PHILADELPHIA SATURBALLY and the provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without discording and the provide for the more speedy recovery and the provide for the more speedy recovery and the provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without discording and the provide for the more speedy recovery and common Bureaus, Break
UNITEDENTIALE TO LETENT AND LETENT AND FIFTY and the provide for the more speedy recovery and common Bureaus, Break
UNITEDENTIAL TO LETENT AND PARTICLES AND FIFTY and the provide for the more speedy recovery and common Bureaus, Break
UNITEDENTIAL TO LETENT AND PARTICLES AND FIFTY and the provide for the more speedy recovery and common Bureaus, Break
UNITEDENTIAL TO LETENT AND PARTICLES AND FIFTY and the provide for the more speedy recovery and common Bureaus, Break
UNITEDENTIAL TO LETENT AND PARTICLES AND PA notice of new works -besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages-deaths-price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c -- engravings -- internal improvements, rail roads, canals-travelling-agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly

The largest variety of literature, entertainmens Cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & and news, as well as being the largest and cheap and new Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates. The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small

the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the country; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

A LSO

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and up" ers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDLED DOLLARS will shortly be offer. and in payment to American Wiles.—FIVE and in Payment to American Wiles.—FIVE and attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a Either or both of the Either or bot ed in PRIZES for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of unprecedented as their success has already been

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to ditors who will do us the favour of inserting this ladvertisement.